

## OHIO EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of "Professional Teachers & other friends of Education" will be held in this city of Columbus, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday, December 26th, 1839.

Since the first State meeting, the interest has been rapidly increasing, and the beneficial effects are already seen and felt in every part of the State. It is expected that literary institutions, lyceums, and all educational societies, will send delegates. All others who feel an interest in the cause are invited to attend and participate in the deliberations. Addresses and reports on the following topics will form a part of the exercises:—

The history of common schools, and their effects upon the pecuniary interests of the county, by S. Lewis, Superintendent of Common Schools of Ohio.

The influence of private schools on our system of Common School instruction, by Pres. W. H. McGuffey, Athens.

The adoption of the present school system of Ohio, to the condition and wants of the community, by WARREN JENKINS, Columbus.

The utility of cabinets of natural science in the common schools of the State, by M. G. WILLIAMS, Springfield.

The conditions of academies, colleges and universities in Ohio, and the measures by which a thorough classical and scientific education may be advanced, by—

Rev. J. Hoag, Columbus.

Rev. G. E. Prince, Hudson.

Prof. C. E. Stowe, Cincinnati.

On the subject of multiplicity of school books, the following resolution, after much discussion at the late meeting, was referred for further condition and report:

**Resolved,** That the evils which grow out of the multiplicity of school books cannot be prevented by legislative interference, but they may be lessened or prevented, in some degree at least, by the judicious management of school directors and teachers.

### Committees.

Prof. C. E. Stowe, Cincinnati.

Hon. J. McLean, Lebanon.

Rev. Mr. BEATTY, Steubenville.

### Resolution Committee:

**Resolved,** That in civilized society, the education of youth involves a right and consequent obligation:—That the protection of all rights is delegated to a body termed government, whose prerogative alone it is to forbid that which is wrong, and to command that which is right:—that it is as much the duty of government to compel the education of youth, as to compel their maintenance:—That the obligation to secure the rights of youth to an education rests on the government; and that the only effectual means of securing this right, and thus fulfill the obligation, is by such laws as secure other rights.

Committee, C. THIEL, Fairfield Co. Maematics, as a part of a collegiate course. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati.

Other important subjects will be brought before the Convention, which the committee are not prepared to announce.

M. G. WILLIAMS, } Com'rs.  
WARNER JENKINS, }

## PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

The earth has brought forth her fruits in abundance during the year which is now drawing to a close: the abundant crops of the husbandman have been gathered; peace, plenty, and happiness abound throughout the state, and we have been, as a people, highly favored by him from whom cometh all good. It is therefore only proper, that a day be set apart to Him to whom we are indebted for our existence, and the many blessings which we enjoy, to return our most sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the numerous favors which He has, in His great goodness, bestowed upon us.

Therefore, in conformity to a venerable custom which has long prevailed in all Christian countries, and in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, passed March 18th 1839.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Governor of the State, do hereby set apart and appoint the 13th day of December next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, for the many blessings which we have received, and which we still continue to enjoy; and I do command that the day be kept as a religious observance—that churches and chapels be cultivated—that the people be exhorted to give thanks to God for His goodness, and to be diligent in the discharge of their duty.

An ignorant young spendthrift wishing to borrow some money as privately as possible, was startled on reading the beginning of the bond, 'Be it known to all men, that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, as it must certainly come to his father's ears.

**A FACT.**—There is a man living out a thousand miles off who has 24 children by one wife, all hale and hearty, 18 of whom are males, capable of bearing arms. 'In peace prepare for war; a good maxim. Huron O. Adv.

The King of Holland was about being married to the Countess Outremont.

The Queen has directed that the debts of her late royal father, the Duke of Kent, should be liquidated from her Majesty's privy purse. This payment has been presented and the creditors of his late Majesty have presented an account of his late Majesty's debts.

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doubt a bitter struggle with the spirit of Federation; and as we would sustain the triumph of our principles,—protect and advance the high political fame of our state, we must guard on the honor and prepare for the contest. The first great object to be accomplished is an organization of our strength. To do this effectually we must have a rallying point, and perfect a spirit of harmony and union amongst us. Next fall will come the great Presidential struggle, as well as the election of a Governor, and our proportion of the next Congress. For the first of these we require the formation of an Electoral Ticket of good men and true,—and for the second a cordial, warm, and unanimous nomination of a man whose influence and sudden popularity where whelming by platoon from the support of the noble and taken by our democratic President,—when even the Empire state faltered and forsook (for a short season) the support of her favorite son,—the freemen of Ohio came up to the rescue; rolled back the ball of revolution, and asserted the triumph of Democracy. The enthusiasm—the devotion to principle—of her sons, has lit up the blaze of victory till it burns on almost every mountain and hill top in the land. We have before us another, and no clains shrunk from the perils of the storm,—candidate. The well established usages of the party point to the accomplishment of these objects through the medium of a State Convention.

The undersigned, then, members of the State Central Committee respectfully suggested the assembling of a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION at Columbus on the 8th OF JANUARY NEXT, to exchange congratulations for the past, and secure VICTORY for the future. Some slight objections have been made as to the time;—but the committee feel that so intimately has this day, like the name of that great man whose devotion and services to his country have rendered it immortal, become associated with the cause of democracy, that it would be breaking down some of its long cherished and time honored usages to select another. On that day, the great day of democratic jubilee we trust our friends will be up in their might, and strike the first blow for the next campaign.

The committee prefer making no suggestions as to the ratio of delegation. Each county will judge in that point, and send such number as they may prefer.

Yours in the bonds of Democracy.

CARTER B. HARLAN,

JOHN McLOUGH,

BELA LATHAM,

A. G. HIBBS,

SAMUEL MEDARY,

S. Central Committee.

Governor of Virginia.—Mr. Ritchie, the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been named as a suitable person to fill the gubernatorial Chair of Virginia. A better selection, in our opinion, could not be made.

Columbus Newspapers.—We learn through the Ohio Statesman, that during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, there were nine papers published in the City of Columbus, whose aggregate circulation during that period amounted to Two hundred and ten thousand two hundred and fifteen papers.

Blockade of Canton, China.—The English papers state that it is the intention of the British Government to blockade the port of Canton. The seizure of the opium on board the British Ships is assigned as the cause.

Very Neat.—\$5 per day for board, and \$5 per dozen for washing, is what they charge at the hotels in Texas.—Boston Post.

Paid in pappies.—Western Editor. You would be handy there for change then.—Boston Post.

The American Lakes are computed to contain 1400 cubic miles of water—more than half the fresh water on the globe.

A book was published during the time of Cromwell, with the following title:—"Eggs of Charity, laid by the Chickens of the Government, and boiled by the Waters of Divine Love. Take ye and eat."

**A QUERY.**—Why are the Jews so opposed to pork? Why are they so averse to Bacon? One would think that Noah had cursed the swine tribe of the deluge.—(Pa Aurora.)

So he did, Noah had three sons, one of whom he hated amazingly, (vide Genesis) because the boy laughed at him when he was drunk: that son was named Ham—the others were Shem and Japhet.—(Spir. Times.)

**NAMES.**—Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline from the Latin, noble-minded; George from Greek, a farmer; Martha from Hebrew, bitterness; the beautiful though common name Mary is Hebrew and means a drop of salt water, a tear; Sophia; from Greek, wisdom; Susan from Hebrew, a lily; Thomas from Hebrew, a twin; Robert, from German, famous in council.

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The following extract, is taken from an address to the Democrats of Champaign County:—

The question of its renewal was again agitated in President Jackson's time. He vetoed a bill passed for that purpose, and appealed to the people. The election in 1832 for President turned mainly on that question. The people sustained the veto by a very large majority. Before the election of 1836, Mr. Van Buren had declared that no bill for that purpose could meet his approbation. He was opposed on that ground and elected by a decided majority of the people. When the suspension and panic of 1837 began, the friends of a National Bank renewed their claims and pressed them with all the force they possessed. Their politicians and papers proclaimed that all the cities, towns and villages and the country were ruined and there was no way of salvation but a National Bank.—The question came directly and fairly before the people, which was the third appeal and the third trial, and the result can be seen in the elections throughout the Union during the last eighteen months. It is believed such an institution is unnecessary, and dangerous to liberty. So far from being a safe regulator of bank paper, the present U. S. Bank, which is the same now as when incorporated by Congress, with the same name, same location, same capital, same officers, same powers, and in no respect different, except that it derived its charter from the State of Pennsylvania, has twice suspended in the last two years. In the last suspension, it was the first to lead the way, and compelled the State banks to follow its suit. It has been the means of driving specie from the country. Its influence as a political machine has been felt in every effort to renew its charter. While contending before Congress for this purpose, it loaned to members of Congress the enormous sum of one million six hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars, in the space of five years. It caused a continual excitement throughout the whole country.

If the Independent Treasury shall be established, which appears now quite certain, all connection between public money and the banks will be separated; consequently, the General Government can have no occasion to make a bank. The objects of this great measure are to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; that those who collect shall give ample security; that defaulters shall be punished as criminals; and that the money received shall be such as hold an equal value throughout every part of the Union. This is the leading measure of this Administration. This is the question presented to the people, and which they have hailed as a second declaration of independence, as essential to the maintenance of our liberties as the first to its acquisition, and equally as practicable as the separation of church and State.

Democrats of Champaign county, we have no reason to despond. Though we have elected but one of our ticket this year, we have satisfied the unbiased of both parties that the dominion of our opponents, even in this their strong hold, is about to pass from them: We have every reason to be rejoiced, and to renew our efforts increased courage and confidence. Whichever we look we see our cause sustained by the people. Too "second order thought" universally approves it. The people have most emphatically sustained the doing of our last Legislature. It is now certain that the measures of protection against bank domination and bank fraud passed by the last Legislature will not be repealed by this.

Your political opponents are in the field active in their movements, and skilled in their drill. We ought therefore not to forget that success is not to the sluggish, but that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

**AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY WITH THE SPECIE CLAUSE.**—The following appropriate paragraph upon the utility and advantages of the Independent Treasury system, we copy from that staunch Republican paper, the New York Evening Post. We recommend this item to the serious consideration of those who have so often and vehemently denounced the Independent Treasury plan, and ask them to point out a single instance where and when any other institution received and disbursed such an immense amount of public Revenue without a loss to the government? Through the fraud and mismanagement of Banks, the Government has lost millions upon millions, but we find no instance upon record where or when it lost a copper through the mint.

**AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.**—The Mint of the United States has been in operation about 40 years, and during that period, more than seventy three millions of dollars have been received and paid out, without the loss of a dollar to the government or to individuals. It is proposed to make this same mint one of the depositories of the public money. Can any mode of keeping public money be more secure? Are corrupt banking institutions, which are in the habit of stopping payment every two years, as safe depositories? Already the general government has lost millions upon millions of money because it has consented, in every face of the constitution, to receive their depreciate paper.

**TO PHILOM.**—Philom dear I thy Lines I've seen which Breath of love most pure and chaste, And would that I had Never been that, that thy spirit lone should Waste in Anguish.—

"Your spirit in my Hair you've wreath'd" I'll not disturb that sacred spot yet my "bright eyes," be not Deceiv'd Are cast upon my future lot. In Heaven.

You flatter, Philom, when you say "As breath of Birds, my song is sweet" this voice young man, will soon decay this Heart you ask will cease to beat Soon in Death.—

Thy furrow'd cheek full well doth say that "narrow's" cup with the is fill'd oh, Philom dear I should I say Nay "to your request," do not be Kill'd With Trouble.—

pend not your thoughts on beings Here, you'll naught but Disappointment see, Common with spirits in a sphere above frail mortal.

**FOR THE DEMOCRAT.** Messrs. Editors.—You will probably stare when you scan the character of this communication; but, the subject is one which has not unfrequently taxed my attention, and a more extended acquaintance with the Religious world, especially in this section of the Vineyard, establishes in my mind the full conviction, that the Religious Professors of these days are with many, merely speculative, or a mere mockery of that Religion which has its source in the Divinity itself.

How often do we see a spirit of bigotry and prejudice, gleaming even through the religious exercises. Is the cause of the Christian Church to be sustained by a course of abuse, and ridicule heaped upon any other class of Christians, who have the same great end in view, the same honesty of motive and action as themselves? This state of feeling exists to an alarming degree, at the present day amongst the different denominations of Christians.

The one watching the other with a suspecting and jaundiced eye; and without a spark of charitable feeling concerning the action of their fellow sojourners of a different faith, and criminating the motive upon which that action was based. How ungenerous, how unkind, and how presumptuous that they should arrogate the high prerogative of their Maker, sitting in judgement upon the conduct of their fellow beings; and the greatest crime with which they stand charged is, that their views, their notions, and their religious convictions, are not moulded in their own.—Oh! Charity! Where is thy abode?

Where does this evil originate? Whence does this bitterness and Christian (if you please) persecution, emanate? From the pulpit, Messrs. Editors, from the sacred desk, where Charity, peace and good will on earth to men, is strangely amalgamated with the most malign, and prejudiced thurs's at other respectable classes of Christians. It is the professed delegates from 'High Heaven,' who fan this Ishmael flame; who, whilst they throw the mantle of Charity around their brethren, furnish each an assassin steel concealed beneath that mantle, the steel of envenomed prejudice, with which they may easily forth and stab the motives, the actions, and the characters of others, who are as zealous, as upright and as worthy as themselves, but unfortunately have imbibed their views at a different tributary or branch of the same grand Church, having God as its grand author and founder. Oh! Shame! shame. One tributary should not call its fellow muddy, for at their conveying point or junction, is embodied the Universal Church of Christ.

Well may the Liberalist, the Latitudinarian, the Sceptic sneer at such mockery. Charity and Love is the grand pivot on which Christianity turns; but when that virtue, that feeling is merged in low prejudices, or counterpoised with our base animal feelings, it is as perfectly neutralized, we may well say, the House of worship has become the hotbed in which Charity is an exotic, and which cherishes only the malignant feelings of the human heart.

That such a state of things does exist, is apparent, and we notice it with painful regret. I wish not to act as dictator to those setting in high places but too frequently they will be accountable for accumulating malevolent feelings in their congregations against other branches of the Christian church, as it sometimes is evidencing in their unchristian, uncourteous, ungentlemanly, say grossly insulting conduct to their fellow delegates of another denomination, in the same pulpit, and under circumstances which should mellow down the feelings of a Saint; and much more one who proclaims himself the Herald of peace and good will to all mankind.

When Giant Death stalks among us, it should induce us to reflect, and surmise that his scythe is whetted shortly to nipas, and when summoned at the bar, if Charity and Love of neighbors be not an item on our credit side, we may look out for equals. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Sceptics may possibly relish these remarks, but let them not be used as an unctious to their souls. They will not be judged by the demerits of others, but on their own abstracted merits.

**A LOVER OF CHARITY AND GOOD FEELING IN THE HUMAN FAMILY.** "TO PHILOM."

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**ILLINOIS LOAN.**—It is now said, that a loan of four millions, for the State of Illinois, has certainly been effected one million to be paid in each month, beginning with December next.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.** The late elections in this State resulted in a democratic majority 30,721 votes. The majority last year was only 5,496. The revolution among the people in favor of their own, interests, in the course of one year, has brought about a most glorious result—a gain of upwards of 25,000, to the Democratic party. Hurrah for the Key Stone State, she will be at her post, with thirty thousand majority for Martin Van Buren, in 1840.

**NEW YORK.** The federal majority in the Senate will be six, and in the Assembly from eight to ten, last year was thirty-six in the house of Assembly.

The aggregate Federal majority in the State will probably be less than 2000, last year it was 10,000; and the year before from 16 to 18,000. Wiggins of Tuscarawas had you better look up the old banners, and see whether the ball has not stop'd yet.

**DEPUTY MARSHALS.** The Mar. of Ohio has appointed Vance P. Bonham, Deputy Marshal, to take the Census of Tuscarawas County. And Col. Joseph Cable, editor of the Jeffersonian, Deputy Marshal, to take the Census of Carroll County. And Mr. Gregg, Deputy for Columbiana county. And Mr. Butler, of Massillon, is appointed Deputy Marshal, to take Census of Stark County.

**LOOK OUT.**—Post Notes of \$5 and \$10 of 'The Bank of Commerce in Buffalo,' payable 4 months from date to H. P. Leach, and endorsed by him, are in circulation in Stark county. There is such a Bank, but it is not authorized by law to issue such notes—we would caution our friends, on receiving them.

**MICHIGAN ELECTIONS.**—The news of these elections are not so favorable, to the Democratic cause as we had anticipated.

**MORE BANK PROJECTS.** Just as we have expected. The National Government being unlike States and the Banks, which are involved in debt and out of credit, it now looked to these credit politicians as the last resort to save them. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer propose that Congress create a debt by U. S. Bonds, for sale in Europe of course, to the amount of THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS. Verily, these whigs are a cute set of fellows, to increase 'credit capital,' and sell their wild lands and worthless stocks at a living profit! What madness shall we hear of next.

**OHIO BANKS.** It is stated to us that all the Banks in Ohio have resumed specie payments. So much for democratic legislation. The people can now see whether the law of last winter is a 'humbug.' What say you now wiggins. ib.

**TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.**—On pondering over the recent elections, and after summing up the glorious victories the democratic party have of late achieved, in different parts of the Union, our thoughts were brought home to Old Tuscarawas. We asked ourselves, why it is, that this County is not represented by a majority of her voters, in the State Legislature? Why it is that she has not taken her stand in the Democratic ranks, along with her nine Counties? Echo answerd, 'Want of Unity, and concert of action.'

"What's in a name."—Robert Swartwout has been elected to the Assembly from Tompkins co. N. Y., on the federal ticket. Ho, there you citizens of Albany. Lock the cellar door.

**A CHANCE.**—The Hartford Times says, they have a Dr. in that town, who can remove all deformities in the feet. It would be well for he of the Advocate to make application soon. No doubt the Doctor could remove that cloven foot.

On our first page will be found an original Tale, possessing some merit, and which cannot fail to please the lovers of light reading.

Messrs Editors.—Will you inform me why it is, that when Wheat is but 55 cents a bushel, we have to pay from four and a half to five dollars per bbl. for flour. Also what is the remedy? A Laborer.

We would answer 'A Laborer' by saying, speculation is the order of the day, and the only remedy is a first rate opposition.

**THE DOVER LYCEUM.** Will meet on Saturday evening next, at the usual time and place, to discuss the adjourned question viz:

'Is man a free moral agent?' The Ladies and Gentlemen of Dover and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

**No Dividends.**—All the Banks of Philadelphia, with the exception of one have declined to declare any dividends, in conformance with a law of the state on that subject.

**EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.** There may, after all, be more truth than poetry about the "whigs" assumption, that the democratic success in Massachusetts is owing to the fifteen gallon law. A correspondent remarks that law, by placing the intoxicating cup beyond the reach of the "whigs," may have given them a favorable opportunity for taking that "sober second thought," which Mr. VAN BUREN says is never wrong and always efficient.

**THE CLORIOUS MASSACHUSETTS VICTORY.** The unprecedented victory which the democracy have achieved in Massachusetts, altogether not so absolutely demonstrated by the last returns as to pass beyond the possibility of contradiction, is nevertheless universally claimed by our friends and conceded by our opponents. The election of the venerable Marcus Morton as Governor, and of a democratic majority in the Legislature is now placed beyond reasonable doubt; and it will stand recorded as one of the most memorable political events that has occurred during the last fifty years Democracy forever!

**THE RUM ARGUMENT.** The silly "whigs" are running all over the city and swearing that it was fifteen gallon law which lost them the State of Massachusetts; and that the progress of democratic doctrines in that old federal hold is altogether fabulous, and had nothing whatever to do with the result.

If they will but reflect a moment, they may chance to perceive that this argument proves rather to much; for if *proves* that eight or ten thousand whigs in that State have surrendered their principles for rum! This argument; therefore, had better be dropped like a hot potato. The facts is, the whigs never had any principles, worthy of the name, and therefore they could not have sold them for rum or any thing else. The poor mortals were outwitted, and there is an end of the story.

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